THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

RICHMOND—PRINTED (EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY) BY AUGUSTINE DAVIS, AT FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM—PAID IN ADVANCE.

No. 1164.] WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1803. [VOLUME XVIII.

Produce Sweepstakes for the year —1807—

TO be run for over the Broad Rock Course, agreeably to the rules of the Jockey Club, no produce no forfeit, running two mile heats, each subscriber to pay 200 dollars, half forfeit, to name their mares and the horse they are in foal by. To this subscription there are already 14 subscribers, and it is supposed there will be 5000 dollars or upwards subscribed before the close of the subscription. Gentlemen wishing to subscribe to this subscription can do so by letter, where it is not convenient for them to do it personally. Letters on the above subject, sent by post to the Manchester or Richmond post-office, will be duly attended to by the subscriber.

William Ball,
Proprietor of the Course.

Broad Rock, November 20th, 1803.

Sweepstake for 3 years old Colts and Fillies.

TO be run for over the Broad Rock Course the day preceding the Spring Jockey Club Purse, running two mile heats with ninety pounds on each, subscription 200 dollars, half forfeit, and to name their colt at the time of subscribing, or by the first day of March next, at which time the subscription will close. Gentlemen wishing to enter their colts can do so by letter, where it is not convenient to do it personally. WILLIAM BALL.

Broad Rock, Nov. 24th, 1803. 4tp.

FOR SALE,

On the 10th day of the next month, if fair, if not, the next fair day, on the plantation whereon Wm. Fariss, dec. lately lived, in the county of Henrico,

ALL the crop of CORN, WHAT, FODDER and SHUCKS. The sale will be by public auction, to the highest bidder; for all sums under 20 dollars, ready payment will be required, and for all sums above 20 dollars six months credit will be allowed on the purchasers giving bond with approved security, to carry interest from the date. All persons indebted to the said William Fariss, are hereby requested to make payment; and those having claims against the said estate are requested to lose no time in making them known to the subscriber to enable him to judge of the provision necessary to be made for their discharge.

Robert Carter Fariss,
Executor, &c. of Wm. Fariss, deceased.

Henrico county, Nov. 23d, 1803. 3tp.

To be Sold,

On the first of November next, at the Eagle Tavern, in Richmond, two tracts of

MILITARY LANDS,

LYING on Deer creek, Christian county, Kentucky—One of 1000 acres, patented in the name of Major George Lewis—the Second, in the names of General Mercer and Col. Gustavus Wallus, containing 1000 acres, and adjoining the first tract.

These lands, besides their valuable quality in other respects, are supposed to contain salt springs. Mr. George Clark, who is now and will be for some weeks longer in Richmond, will, if applied to, give a more particular description of them. The sale ist advertised thus early, in order to give to persons at a distance in this state, as well as to the inhabitants in the neighborhood of the lands, timely notice of the same.

The conditions of sales will be one and two years credit, the purchaser to give bond with undoubted and approved security, and bearing interest from the day of sale.

Prosser & Moncure, v. m.

☞ The sale of the above land is POSTPONED until the 6th day of December next.

Richmond, November 4th, 1803.

Humanity Hall Grammar School,

WILL be continued by the subscriber, for the ensuing term, in which youth will be instructed in the Greek, Latin and English Languages; *Geography*, the *Elements* of *Geometry*, with practical Surveying. Also, *Writing* and *Arithmetic*, Vulgar, Decimal and Analytical. The price of board, tuition, washing and fuel, will be eighty dollars for the term, paid quarterly in advance, to commence on the 15th of January next, and expire the 10th of December. Particular attention will be paid to the morals, deportment and cleanliness of the youth; and bedding will be furnished such as chuse at six dollars extra.

Thomas Nelson.

Forks of Hanover, Nov. 27th, 1803.

Richmond, September 30th, 1803.

I NOW take the liberty to inform the Public, and my Friends, that I have this day opened a house of

Private Entertainment,

in a new house, of Doctor Ternan's, between Doctor McClurg's and the Capitol. The house is a large yellow one, the rooms are well furnished, and well calculated to accommodate about twenty members of the assembly. I shall board at the moderate price of SIX SHILLINGS per day. Any gentleman who may wish to live private at any season of the year, while in Richmond, I have it fully in my power to accommodate them and their families to their wishes. I shall take in horses at three shillings and six pence per day. I have a large supply of forage, of the best quality, on hand, and a choice new stable, in good order, that will hold fifteen horses. I hope, from my strict attention, to merit the public patronage.

John P. Shields.

FOR SALE,

A FULL-BRED

FILLY,

OF 4 years old, got by Bedford, (bred by John Tayloe, esq. of Mount-Airy) and this season put to Stirling. She is supposed to be in foal. Her pedigree and terms may be seen and made known by applying to JOHN TAYLOR, near the Court-house, Richmond.

October 13th, 1803. 6awtD2s.

ADVERTISEMENT.

To be Sold,

At the late dwelling of William McNamara, dec. on Thursday, the 8th of next month, (December) upon a credit of twelve months, carrying an interest of 6 per cent. from the date, if not punctually paid,

THE Tract of LAND, whereon the deceased resided, containing about hundred acres; 7 or 8 LIKELY NEGROES, consisting of Men and Women, several Boys & Girls—the stocks of Cattle, HORSES, HOGS, and SHEEP—Some very good PORK—HOUSEHOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE—Crops of CORN and WHEAT. The above credit will be given for all sums above Ten Dollars, the purchaser giving bond with approved security.

By the Executors.

Forks of Hanover,
Nov. 30th, 1803. 2p.

Music, French and Drawing.

MR. & MRS. CORNILLON,

WHO intend making their residence in this city, propose to open an Academy for teaching the Piano Forte, by Mrs. Cornillon, accompanied by the voice or otherwise; the French Language, in its purity, by mr. Cornillon; and Drawing and Pencilling on China, to a superior degree of perfection, by a French Lady, that may be expected on shortly.—Sensible of the advantages to be derived in acquiring the French Language by a residence in a French family, they would wish to accommodate as many pupils in their house as may be convenient, as soon as their furniture arrives. In the mean time they have procured a comfortable room at the Hay-Market, and an Instrument, where Mrs. Cornillon will give lessons to such as think proper to call on her, or will attend those who prefer taking lessons at home.—Their terms shall be as reasonable as any in this city. They would not presume thus to offer their services had they not it in their power to give entire satisfaction as to their moral character and habits in life, and that Mrs. Cornillon has had her acquirements from the best masters in Paris.

Liberal wages will be given for a good Cook, a Waiter and a Nurse.

N. B. Mr. Cornillon will give lessons on the German Flute and Violincello.

City of Richmond, Hay-Market,
December 1st, 1803.

FOR SALE,

To the highest bidder, on Tuesday the 13th of December next, at the plantation of the late THOMAS ANDERSON, deceased, in the county of Buckingham, about fourteen or fifteen likely

NEGROES,

THE stock of HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP and HOGS, the plantation Tools and Utensils, the crop of Corn and Fodder, and several tracts of Land lying in Buckingham, one tract in Amherst, one in Botetourt, and one in Campbell county.

The terms of sale are, for the Negroes, cash, or approved merchants' notes, payable half in two months, the other half in six months. For the other property, 6 months credit will be allowed, on giving bond with approved security, to carry interest from the date, if not punctually paid. The sale will continue from day to day until all is sold.

JOHN HARRIS, }
NATH'L. ANDERSON, } Ex'tors. of Th. Anderson, dec'd.
RO. RIVES, }

Albemarle, October 15, 1803.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery

for the Richmond District, September 11, 1803.

BETWEEN

William Fenwick, surviving partner of Heathcote & Fenwick Plaintiff,

AND

Francis Rice, Frantis Nalle, George Rice, Burke Rice, William Rice, Elizabeth Rice, Rose Rice and Mary Rice, Frances Rice, Joseph Slaughter, and ——— ———, late sheriff of Culpeper county Defendants

THE defendants George Rice, Burke Rice, William Rice, Elizabeth Rice, Rose Rice and Mary Rice, and Frances Rice, Joseph Slaughter, and Joseph Strother, late Sheriff of Culpepper county, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that they are not inhabitants of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, *it is ordered* that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste, P. TINSLEY, c. c.

ROBERT JOHNSTON,

Has received from *London* and *Liverpool*, a well selected assortment of

FALL & FASHIONABLE

GOODS,

Which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

He has on hand a few elegant

LOOKING GLASSES,

In burnished Gold Frames;

THERMOMETERS, &c. &c.

R. J. has rented a commodious Lumber-House, near the Basin, where he will receive Produce on Storage or Commission. Persons inclined to intrust their property to his care, may depend on the strictest attention to their interest.

Richmond, October 15. 6awtf.

NOTE.

HALF a dozen GIRLS, between the ages of 8 and 12 years, may be accommodated the ensuing year in a genteel family, residing in the upper end of Hanover, for the purpose of instruction. The situation is elevated and healthy, and distant from Richmond about two and thirty miles. The Girls will be taught the English and French Languages grammatically, History, Geography, Arithmetic and plain Needle Work. The charge per annum, exclusive of the French, will be 30l. paid quarterly in advance, the pupils finding their own bedding. For the French, an additional fee of 5l. will be required. Further particulars may be known on application to the printer hereof.

WE the subscribers, Judges of the General Court, have pursuant to law allotted the Judges of the respective District Courts as follow:

Joseph Jones and Robert White, Esquires, to the Districts of Winchester, Hardy and Monongalia courthouse.

William Nelson and Archibald Stuart, Esquires, to the Districts of Richmond, Petersburg, Brunswick courthouse and Suffolk.

John Tyler and Edmund Winston, Esquires, to the Districts of Prince Edward courthouse, Franklin, Washington courthouse, and the Sweet Springs in Botetourt county.

St. George Tucker and Richard Parker, Esquires, to the Districts of Northumberland, King & Queen, Williamsburg and Accomack courthouses; and

Joseph Prentis and Paul Carrington, jun. Esquires, to Staunton, Charlottesville, Fredericksburg and Hay-Market Districts, at the next succeeding terms thereof.

Witness our hands and seals, this twelfth day of November one thousand eight hundred and three.

ST. GEO: TUCKER, (SEAL.)
JNO. TYLER, (SEAL.)
ROBT. WHITE, Jun. (SEAL.)
P. CARRINGTON, Jun. (SEAL.)

Published by order of the Judges,
WILSON ALLEN, C. G. C.

IT is earnestly requested, that if any person or persons have claims against the estate of ANDERSON PEERS, dec. that they would bring them forward immediately, that provision may be made for payment, as I am determined to close my administration as speedy as possible.

JUDITH PEERS, Executrix.

Goochland, Nov. 24th, 1803.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I shall proceed to sell on the 28th day of December next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, at the house where Col. Heath J. Miller lives, all the

Perishable Property

belonging to the above estate.—And at the same time and place will be sold and hired, several NEGROES. The terms of sale and hire will be made known that day.

JUDITH PEERS, Executrix.

N. B. The well known TAVERN where colonel Heath J. Miller now lives, will be rented on that day to the highest bidder, under certain restrictions, which will be made known that day, and possession given immediately. J. P.

Musical Entertainments.

THE proprietor of the Hay-Market Garden having gone into very expensive preparations for Musical and other pleasing Amusements therein, after many mortifying attempts to procure performers of sobriety and stability, has the pleasure to announce to the citizens of Richmond, Manchester, and the public generally, that he has prevailed on Mr. and Madam Cornillon, who have made their residence in this city with other views, to undertake the management of Musical Entertainments for the winter season, which will not interfere with their other avocations. The respectability of this gentleman and lady, and their talents and performances, he flatters himself are pleasing presages of that success so long looked for in this institution. The Music Room being rendered warm by fire places and stoves, and the walks leading thereto laid with plank and well lighted, no danger of taking colds can be apprehended. Those who come in carriages, &c. can have their horses put in the livery stable during their stay, without charge. The particulars of the respective entertainments will be expressed in the bills of the day. Music on the Organ, adapted to the day, accompanied with voices, will be performed on every Sunday afternoon, from half past 3 o'clock till 6, at intervals.

Hay-Market, December 1st, 1803.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Tuesday, October 25.

DEBATE ON THE LOUISIANA TREATY.

[*Mr. Elliott's speech concluded from our last.*]

I recollect a time, Sir, when a foreign minister in this country, at a moment when genius, fancy, and ardent patriotism, were lords of the ascendant over learning, wisdom, and experience, spoke of the law of nations and its principles as mere worm eaten authorities, and aphorisms of Vattel and others. I also recollect that the illustrious man who is now President of the United States, was then Secretary of State, and that he delivered the unanimous sentiments of the American people when, in his reply to that minister, he observed that something more than mere sarcasms of that kind was necessary to disprove those authorities and principles; and that, until they were disproved, the American nation would hold itself bound by them. This is the man, Sir, who had been so injuriously calumniated within these walls this morning, and upon whom such a torrent of bitter eloquence has been poured by the gentleman from North-Carolina (Mr. Purviance) a gentleman who is himself a model of eloquence, uniting all the excellencies of Cicero and Demosthenes, and all other orators, ancient and modern.

The American people, in forming their constitution, had an eye to that law of nations, which is deducible by natural reason, and established by common consent, to regulate the intercourse and concerns of nations. With a view to this law the treaty making power was constituted, and by virtue of this law, the government and people of the United States, in common with all other nations, possess the power and right of making acquisitions of territory by conquest, cession or purchase. Indeed the gentleman who deny us the right of acquiring by purchase, would probably allow us to keep the territory, were it obtained by conquest.

Colonies, or provinces, are a part of the eminent domain of the nation possessing them, and of course are national property; colonial territory may be transferred from one nation to the other by purchase; this purchase can be effected by treaty alone, as nations do not, like, individuals, execute deeds, and cause them to be recorded in public officers; that department of the government of the nation purchasing, which possesses the treaty making power generally, is competent to make treaties for that purpose. These positions are established by the laws of nations, and are applicable to the case before us. [Here Mr. E. read a variety of extracts from Vattel to establish these positions, and observed that they were corroborated by Grotius, Puffendorf, and other eminent writers on the law of nature and nations, whose works he had consulted.]

A mere recapitulation, and that not a tedious one, of these principles and authorities, will now answer the present purpose. Colonies have always been considered as national property, although the law or practice of nations, in this instance, may not conform to the law of nature. Greece treated her colonies with peculiar indulgence: Rome considered any privileges which her's were suffered to possess, as mere matters of grace, not of right. The one was a natural and tender parent, the other a cruel stepmother. Yet I have no recollection that the Grecian colonies in Asia Minor, Italy, or even Ionia, were represented in the Amphyctionic Council, the general assemby of the states of Greece.—The claim of the British colonies, which now constitute the United States, to be represented in that body by which they were taxed, though just in itself, was novel and unwarranted by the practice of nations. Thank God the claim was successful, and in consequence of it, we are now hereas the representatives of the American people, deliberating upon their most important interests. It is unnecessary to reiterate the other positions; they are undeniable in themselves, and their applicability to the present case will hardly be disputed. If the treaty be extremely pernicious, or has not been made by sufficient authority, or has been made for unjust purposes, it is void by the laws of nations.

Another ground of objection to the constitutionality of the treaty is taken. It is said that a clause of the constitution which forbids any preference, as to duties and privileges, being given to the ports of one state over the ports of another, is irreconcileable with the seventh article of the treaty, by which "it is agreed between the contracting parties, that the French ships coming directly from France or any of her colonies, loaded only with the produce or manufactures of France or her said colonies; and the ships coming directly from Spain or any of her colonies, loaded only with the produce or manufactures of Spain or her colonies, shall be admitted during the space of twelve years in the ports of New-Orleans, and in all other legal ports of entry within the ceded territory, in the same manner as the ships of the United States coming directly from France or Spain, or any of their colonies, without being subject to any other or greater tonnage than that paid by the citizens of the United States." Let us again enquire with what views, and for what objects, the constitution was formed. The articles of confederation were but a feeble band of union, the "shadow of a shade," to borrow a poetical expression, of a federal system. Several states, sovereign and independant with respect to many objects, united under a national government as it respected the most important national objects, and formed a federal system, novel in its nature, and unequalled in the annals of all ages and nations. The *states* as such were equal, and intended to preserve that equality; and the provision of the constitution was alluded to, was calculated to prevent Congress from making any odious discriminations or distinctions between particular *states*. No preference shall be given to the ports of one *state* over those of another *state*.—It was not contemplated that this provision would have any application to *colonial* or *territorial* acquisitions. But it is said that the treaty obliges us to receive the inhabitants of the ceded territory into the union, and of course to form them into new states. By the treaty—"The inhabitants of the ceded territory shall be incorporated in the union of the United States, and admitted as soon as possible, *according to the principles of the federal constitution*, to the enjoyment of all the rights, advantages and immunities of citizens of the United States."—This stipulation of the treaty is of a novel, singular, and curious nature, but does not diminish my zeal to have it carried into effect. A complete discretion is left to the United States as to the time and manner of admission; as I have no idea that it will be necessary to admit them within the twelve years during which France and Spain are to enjoy those privileges. The eloquent and honorable member from Virginia (Mr. R.) took a very different view of this subject, which of itself was perfectly satisfactory to my mind, and I could take still other views equally satisfactory. There can be no possible violation of the constitution.

The expediency of the treaty is another question, and an important one. I once hoped that the

interests of our country would never require an extension of its limits, and I regret even that that necessity now exists. Evils and dangers may be apprehended from this source, and great evils and dangers may possibly result. But the regions of possibility are illimitable; those of probability are marked by certain well defined boundaries, obvious to all men of reason and reflection, and, in the language of the poet,

As broad and obvious to the passing clown,
As to the letter'd sage's curious eye.

If we cannot find, in the peculiar principles of our form of government, and in the virtue and intelligence of our citizens, a sufficient security against the dangers from a widely extended territory, in vain shall we seek it elsewhere. There is no magical quality in a degree of latitude or longitude, a river or a mountain. And it has been well remarked that every danger from this quarter might have been apprehended before the acquisition of this territory. The Roman empire, or that of Alexander in the zenith of its glory, was scarcely capable of containing a greater population than the territory of the United States; and men conversant with history do not wonder at the transient existence and rapid ruin of those empires. I repeat it, Mr. Chairman, we must look for our security in principles and circumstances inapplicable to the ancient nations. With the present question of expediency, I confess, sir, are naturally intermingled many consideration, infinitely interesting to the future peace, prosperity, felicity, and glory of our beloved country. The physical strength of a nation depends upon an aggregation of circumstance, amongst which, compactness of population, as well as territory, may be reckoned, our population may become too scat ered; but this too is only a possible event. These possible evils ought not to be put in competition with the certain advantage, which we derive from the acquisition.

But a gentlemen tells us that the administration hold out to us an Eden of the western world, a land flowing with milk and honey, while they have obtained nothing but a dreary and barren wilderness. Perhaps, if the gentleman be correct, the acquisition is scarcely the less important. To demonstrate the advantages of this purchase, it is not necessary to descr be Louisiana as an Elysian region, to describe it, as Homer does the fortunate Islands, a region on whose auspicious climate even winter smiles, where no bleak wind blows from its mountains, and no gale is felt but the zephyr, diffusing health and pleasure. But from geographical information, defective as it is, and from reasonable analogies, we may conclude that, with the exception of some considerable tracts, it is a country fertile and salubrious. Geography points us to China, Persia, India, Arabia, Felix and Japan, countries situated in corresponding latitudes, which, though always overshadowed by the horrid gloom of despotism, are always productive, and teaches us by analogy that Louisiana, in natural fertility, is probably equal to those beautiful regions.

The gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. Purviance) says he shall vote for carrying the treaty into effect, because the possession of the territory is important, and the administration not having, as it ought to have done, made use of *men* to obtain it, he will consent to make use of *money*. He applied to my curious epithets to the administration; he wishes for an administration *athletic* and *muscular*, meaning, I suppose, like the wrestlers in the Grecian circus, or the gladiators in that of Rome. When I came within these walls, sir, I ardently hoped that the voice of party would be silent during the discussion of this subject, and I did not expect to hear the administration attacked in the language of vulgarity, malignity, and factious fury. When it is thus assailed, shall its defenders be silent? During the last session of Congress, an extraordinary degree of agitation was produced in the public mind, by an egregious violation of our rights, by an officer of the Spanish government. Neither the people nor the government were deficient in that *spirit* which the gentleman extols, but they were not governed by false ideas of national honor, and they were acquainted with the law of nations; they knew that we had no right to make the *denunciatio belli* precede the *repetitio rerum*, a declaration of war precede a demand of justice. Other epithets which the gentleman applies to his favorite administration I believe justly belong to the present one; *bold, firm, intrepid, manly, virtuous, spirited*, it is owing to its wise and temperate conduct that we are not now engaged in the horrors of war, and it has erected an immortal monument to its own glory. Yet we hear of *malicious subaltern* and the epithet *cowardly*—[Mr. Purviance here interrupted, and observed that he did not use those expressions]—Mr Elliott proceeded.—I wrote them down the moment the gentleman uttered them, and I could not understand them otherwise than as intended to have at least a remote application to the President of the United States; I hope the gentleman had no such intention. That we did not go to war, though peculiarly happy for our country, was probably unfortunate for that gentleman, as, in that event, he might have displayed, at the head of a triumphant army, those military talents which he undoubtedly possesses in an equal degree with his oratorial powers.

I must remark upon another extraordinary part of that extraordinary speech. Was it politic, was it prudent, was it just, at a moment when such an important negociation between the French and American governments was closing, for a representative of the American people to labor to irritate the French, or any portion of our own people, by ardent declamation against what is called the unbounded ambition and rapacity of the French Consul? That gentleman has told us, what his great predecessor, but not equal, in eloquence, Edmund Burke, told us long ago, that *the age of chivalry is gone*. But why turn our attention, at this moment, to Switzerland, to Italy, to Hanover, to the bloody scenes of revolutionary France herself? He deplores the fate of the royal Capets devoted to destruction by the *pert younglings of a day*. If the French revolution has been unsuccessful, if the hopes of the friends of man and liberty have not been gratified, if the whole eastern world is still to groan under the iron hand of despotism, is it a subject of such deep regret, that a gleam of light has darted athwart the horrid gloom, that we have for a time anticipated, though we have failed to realise, the blessings of extended liberty? It is rather a subject of pleasure, and gratitude to Heaven. The First Consul is stiled a Corsican usurper. I believe, sir, that there is not within these walls an admirer of the present government of France. But we all know the distinction between a king or government *de jure* and *de facto*. If Bonaparte be not the rightful ruler of the French Republic, he is the actual possessor of the powers of government, and can bind the nation by treaties. If the Bonapartian shall have followed the Capetian race to the regions of the tomb, when the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty shall reach Paris, it will not be the less obligatory upon the French nation.

The gentleman to whom I have so often alluded denies all the merit to the President and the American negociators, and says that the king of Great Britain was our only meritorious and successful negociator. Without attributing to the President the powers of prophecy, I must hazard the opinion, that, in common with all philosophical politicians, he foresaw that the peace between France and Great Britain would not be permanent. The elements of war were mingled with those of peace.

[Mr. Sanford rose, and Mr. Elliott giving way, Mr. S. enquired of the chairman, whether any rule existed by which members, in committee of the whole, could be required to keep closely to the point. The chairman, (Mr. Dawson,) replied that it had not been customary, in committee, to confine gentlemen to narrow limits in their remarks.]

Mr. Elliott concluded as follows: I had determined, sir, on the first unequivocal manifestation of impatience, by any member, immediately to close my observations. I acknowledge that I have imperceptibly occupied more than my share of the valuable time of the committee. But I had not quite done with the gentleman from North Carolina. I have paid him some compliments as an orator, perhaps more than were due to the merit of his oration, or the character of its author. I allude only to his political character: his private character, so far as I have information of it, I highly respect; but the political part which he has acted this day was to me so extraordinary and astonishing, that I could not refrain the expression of my feelings. To other gentlemen on this side of the house, I look for *real* eloquence and ingenious argument. And although the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Randolph) from the display of his powers this day, may safely trust his fame as an orator to the impartial voice of history and posterity, in competition with any orator on the other side of the house, yet I am not without my fears, from former specimens of the talents of gentlemen in the opposition, that we shall one day be swept away in the overwhelming stide of their eloquence. The friends of the present administration can behold, with emotions only of pity, mixed with contempt, the innumerable little, muddy, murmuring rills of faction, folly and faction, which, like spots upon the orb of day, are scattered upon the fair scenery of our far extended country: But they are compelled to listen, with a loftiness of feeling, bordering on sublimity, and not unmingled with terror, to the awful roaring of that tremendous torrent of opposition eloquence, which resounds within these walls, thunders around the capitol, terrifies the administration, and makes even the republican system itself tremble to its centre.

Friday, November 25.

A message was received from the President of the United States, communicating the treaty with the Kaskaskia Indians, as ratified by the Senate.

After some conversation on the mode of disposing of this communication, it was on the motion of Mr. Randolph, committed to a committee of the whole House on Monday; in order to give the House an opportunity to exercise its constitutional right of deciding on the propriety of passing the necessary laws to carry this treaty into effect.

Mr. Newton called for the order of the day on the bill to repeal an act to establish an uniform system of Bankruptcy throughout the United States.

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill, *Mr. John C. Smith* in the Chair.

Mr. Varnum moved an amendment extending the period of repeal to the 1st of January 1804, instead of, from the passage of the act; and afterwards varied the motion so as to leave the period of repeal blank.

This motion was supported by Messrs. R Griswold, Early, and Skinner; and opposed by Messrs. Smilie, Newton, Rodney, and Hastings.

Lost—Ayes 25.

On motion of Mr. R. Griswold, an amendment was introduced *directing* the completion of all proceedings under commissions taken out previous to the repeal.

The committee then rose and reported the bill with the above amendment, in which the House immediately concurred and ordered, without a division, the bill to be engrossed for a third reading on Monday.

The bill is concise; and is confined to repealing the Bankrupt act, saving cases in which commissions have been taken out previously to the passage of the act, at which time the repeal takes effect.

On motion of Mr. Nicholson, the House went into a committee of the whole—Mr. *Dawson* in the Chair.—on the bill supplementary to an act intitled an act to prescribe the mode in which acts, records, and judicial proceedings of the states shall be so authenticated as to take effect in each state.

After considerable discussion, developing much diversity of opinion, the committee rose, and the bill was recommitttted to a select committee of five members.

Mr. *Eppes* observed that when the bill fixing the salaris of certain officers was under the consideration of the House, allusion had been made to the expences of the several departments of the government. As he thought it proper that the legislature should meet all such subjects in a fair manner, he submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee of ways and means be instructed to enquire, whether any, and if any, what reduction may be made, in the expences of the different departments of the government,—and that they report to this House such arrangements as they may think calculated to economy, either by the reduction of compensations or contingent expences in any of the departments, or by the departments, or by the discontinuance of such offices, or such establishments, as may be dispensed with without injury to the United States.

Mr. *J. Randolph* moved that the resolution should lie on the table. He observed that the same duties enjoined by it on the committee of ways and means had been already devolved on them by the standing rules of the House. The resolution seemed to him, therefore unnecessary. He concluded by moving a postponsment of the further consideration of it to the 1st day of Jan. next.

Mr. *Eppes* replied that, although the resolution, he had offered, embraced some subjects assigned already by the rules of the House to the committee of ways and means; yet if the wording of it were attended to by the gentleman from Virginia, it would be found that it also embraced subjects that did not belong more to that committee, than to any other committee. When he had proposed a resolution a short time since, the object of which was to reduce an establishment, in his opinion useless, it had been submitted to that committee. And in what consists the difference between the nature of that resolution and the one now offered? That was for the reduction of the single expences of a single department; this is for taking into consideration the state and expences of the whole departments of the government. When the subject of salaries was before the house, we were told that it did not become us to make a saving of the salaries alone, but that it was proper to take an enlarged view of the whole of the departments. What does this resolution contemplate? An enquiry into the state and expences of the whole of the departments. If this duty had enjoined already on the committee of ways and means—and they had either omitted or neglected to discharge it, the house was perfectly competent to lay an injunction on them to attend to it. For these reasons, Mr. Eppes said, he should not consent to the resolution either lying on the table or being postponed; but should demand either its immediate adoption or rejection.

Mr. *J. Randolph*. Far be it from me to question the power of this House to make such disposition of this resolution as they shall see fit. It is a power to which I shall implicitly yield obedience. But with that freedom which belongs to every member of the House, and which I shall always exercise, without any consideration of the quarter from which a motion comes, I shall use that degree of understanding with which it has pleased God to invest me, in forming a judgment of the course proper to be pursued on this, as well as on every other occasion. My colleague does not take the distinction between a general and a specific resolution. It would be arrogating merit, which I do not deserve, a merit which I disclaim, to assume that my judgment is more clear or comprehensive than that of my colleague. And yet my mind does perceive the widest difference between the reference, to the committee of ways and means, of a general and of a specific proposition. It is the general duty of that committee, according to the standing rules of the House, 'to examine into the state of the several public departments, and particularly into the laws making appropriations of money: and to report, whether the monies have been disbursed conformably with such laws; and also to report, from time to time, such provisions and arrangements as may be necessary to add to the economy of the departments, and the accountability of thir offices."

This, if I may use the term, is a power of attorney by which the committee is authorised to act. If therefore, any gentleman lay upon the table a resolution, which to my poor judgment, appears to be a mere transcript of one already in existance, I shall be compelled to say that it seems to me to be either unnecessary, or to imply a censure on the manner in which the committee have discharged their functions. Does it follow that because a specific resolution is laid on the table, respecting one department in which there may be an abuse, or wherein a specific retrenchment of expence may be made, that thence there is a necessity to call the attention of the committee to all the objects within the sphere of their duties? That it *is* necessary for the House to go over the whole of their duties and call them generally to a discharge of them? Therefore when the gentleman called our attention to a particular source of expence, to a particular object, I thought the resolution in order, and voted for its reference to the committee of ways and means. So if he had laid on the table a string of resolutions calling the attention of the House and of the committee to certain specific objects of expence, I should have had no objection to offering them to that committee, unless while the resolutions purported to specify particular objects, they embraced the whole duties of the committee. The gentlemen says he calls upon the House, and demands an instantaneous adoption or rejection of the resolution. I presume that when any gentleman lays a resolution upon the table, his object is that it shall be disposed of in such manner as shall be consonant with the rules of the House, or as the House may think proper.

Mr. *Eppes* rose to explain. He did not intend to prescribe the particular, disposition which the House should make of the resolution, but had said that he would not consent to its postponement, or that it should lie on the table.

Mr. *J. Randolph*. The gentleman presses an immediate rejection or adoption of the resolution. To prevent an immediate decision of resolutions offered, I presume the rules were established directing that they should lie on the table, or admitting of their postponement? And of that rule I wish to avail myself on this occasion. Let me ask with what view instruct the committeee generally as to the performance of duties already injoined? If, with a view to censure, as the gentleman seemed to imitate, let the gentleman bring forward a fair and open resolution of censure, and not aim at producing this effect in a side way. To what purpose give the committee this instruction unless the House think they have neglected their duties? I will ask if there is any thing in this stage of session that will warrant such a conclusion. I will ask if this, instead of being so early a day, were the last of the session, whether it would not be the fair and honorable conclusion, that the committee had adverted to the duties they had to perform, and having made no report had found that there existed no necessity of a reform, or a further accountability of the departments. For these reasons I shall vote for a postponement of this resolution to the 1st day of January next; and shall form my opinion of every resolution that shall come before this House, without reference to the quarter from which it shall proceed, according to the degree of judgment with which it has pleased Heaven to invest me; and shall exercise the right of expressing my sentiments freely, and in a manner most congenial to my habits and temper.

Mr. *Gregg* hoped the gentleman, who had offered this resolution, would agree to let it lie on the table. Mr. G. said, he was himself at first induced to think with the gentleman that, from the remarks which had fallen on both sides of the House, on the bill respecting salaries, such an enquiry at present proposed would be highly improper; and had himself contemplated the offering a similar resolution.—But on further inquiry he had found, that by the existing rules of the House the committee of Ways and Means were fully instructed to make the necessary enquiries; and he thought that such a resolution, under those circumstances, would wear the appearance of censure on that committee. It was known to the House that the committee had much and important business submitted to them. They had already done much business, and much, he understood, was in a state of preparation. He hoped, therefore, that the resolution would be suffered to lie on the table; and that, at some future day, it would be called up, in case the committe did not, in the interim, pay a due attention to the duties enjoined upon them.

Mr. Nicholson. I am persuaded that the gentleman, who offered this resolution, did not intend in the most distant manner, to censure the committee of Ways and Means. I as a member of that committee, do not feel that the least censure was intended or is deserved. Nor do I think that this would be the effect of the resolution, if adopted by the House. It is true that one part of the resolution contemplates objects embraced in the general rules; but it is also true, that it embraces other objects, not mentioned in the rules.—It is more than probable that it was to these last particular objects that the gentleman meant to direct the attention of the Committee of Ways and Means. I allude to that part of the resolution that contemplates the discontinuance of such officers or establishments, as are useless. The rule of the House does not empower the committee, in express terms, to make such an enquiry; though I have no doubt that that object is substantially embraced by the spirit of it. The powers of the committee of Ways and Means were materially changed at the beginning of the seventh Congress. They were then empowered "to examine into the state of the several public departments, and particularly into the laws making appropriations of monies; and to report, whether the monies have been disbursed conformably with such laws; and also, to report, from time to time, such provisions and arrangements as may be necessary to add to the economy of the departments, and the accountability of their officers." This power was engrafted on the previous powers of that committee from a bill that originated with the committee, usually styled the committee of investigation. The bill was introduced to destroy the two offices of the accountants of the war and navy departments; and the title of it was transfused into the standing rules of the House. It is extremely probable that the gentleman, who has offered this resolution, as well as other gentlemen, had no idea of the extent of the powers given to the Committee of Ways and Means. Under this view, I do not think the resolution will answer any useful purpose, as the committee of Ways and Means have already the same duties devolved upon them which it assigns. I am convinced the gentleman who offered it will have no objection to its postponement till the 1st of January; and, in the mean time, the committee of Ways and Means will, if they see fit, make the enquiry which appears to be the object of it.

Mr. Rodney.—With my friend from Virginia (Mr. Randolph) I will on all occasions exercise an independent judgment on any proposition submitted to the House, without regard to the quarter from which it may come, and with my friend from Maryland (Mr. Nicholson) I am satisfied that the idea of censuring the committee of Ways and Means, was the most remote from the intention of my friend from Virginia (Mr. Eppes) from his known character. I shall consider then, this resolution, as well as all others, on its merits alone. Three objections have been raised against it, first, that it implies a censure upon the committee of Ways and Means, of which I am a member—2ndly, that the subjects to which it relates are already before that committee; and 3dly, it is required that it lie on the table for consideration. As to the first object, I shall put it out of the question, as I am satisfied such an idea as that of censuring the committee never entered the imagination of the gentleman who moved the resolution, and as no such idea can be recollected from the expressions of the gentleman, or appears on the face of the resolution. As a member of that committee I am not sensible of its implying any censure, though I trust I should be as much alive as any other member of the committee, to the imputation of censure.

As to the 2nd objection to the resolution, that it assigns duties already devolved by the rules of the House, it may be true that all the duties imposed by the resolution are embraced by the rules; but as a member of the committee of ways and means I shall always feel thankful to any member for calling to my view any specific duties which that committee ought to perform. I shall never be offended by the call of any gentleman upon me to discharge my duty. It is true that we have certain duties assigned us by the House, for the performance of which, we may be said in the language of the gentleman from Virginia, to be the attorney of the House, but I think, if I may use the expression, the fee simple resides with the House; and it is, not only the right, but the duty of any member to call any committee to the discharge of the duties assigned it. I feel therefore, no objection to the resolution on this score. The same course has been pursued in the resolution offered by the same

gentleman; and though, in that case, it was a particular duty to which the attention of the committee was called, yet I do not consider that there is any solidity in the distinction attempted to be drawn by my learned friend from Virginia, between specific and general propositions. If there is any distinction, it is so slight that I am unable to perceive it. As the original resolution, offered by my friend from Virginia, called the attention of the committee to a specic point, so does this. It does not call upon the committee to discharge all the duties devolved upon them, but invites their attention to particular points of duty; and though we may by the standing rules of the House, be empowered to make an enquiry on the same subjects, yet as this resolution directs us specifically to particular points, I shall consider it my special duty to attend to them, if it shall pass.

For these reasons, said Mr. R. I consider the resolution in every point of view correct. As to a postponement, I have no objection, with the consent of the gentleman who moved the resolution, to postpone it to a distant day, not however so distant as January.

Mr. Nicholson. I think the resolution useless; and if the question now before us was whether we should agree or disagree to it, I should give it my negative, that the House may preserve some consistency in the proceedings. I will call the attention of gentlemen to the fate of several resolutions offered two years since from a certain quarter of the House, calling the attention of the committee of ways and means to the expediency of reducing the duties on brown sugar, coffee, and bohea tea. They were then rejected on the ground that the previous general powers conferred on that committee involved power to enquire into that specific proposition. If now we adopt this resolution, coming from another quarter of the House, we shall not preserve consistency of conduct. I hope gentlemen, from a regard to consistency, will agree, at least, to postpone this resolution.

The question was then taken on a postponement of the resolution to the 1st day of January, and lost—Ayes 37—Noes 61.

Mr. Smilie considered it improper to pass a resolution of so much importance so hastily. He moved a postponement to the 1st Monday of December.

Mr. Stanford moved an adjournment of the House. Lost—Ayes 45—Noes 55.

Mr. Stanford moved a postponement to the 3rd Monday of December

Lost without a division.

The motion of Mr. Smilie, to postpone the resolution to the 1st Monday of December, was then agreed to.

Ayes 72.

Mr. Varnum moved that the resolution, offered by Mr. Eppes, should be printed for the use of the members.

Mr. J. Randolph moved for printing in connection with the resolution the standing rules of the House, respecting the duties of the committee of ways and means.

Mr. Varnum called for a division of the question.

Mr. Nicholson moved an adjournment.

Carried—Ayes 60.

TO BE SOLD,

Before the Eagle Tavern, in this city, at 12 o'clock, on Monday the 2d of January next, at public auction, seven likely

SLAVES,

BELONGING to the estate of the late LEWIS BURWELL, Esq. deceased, consisting of four good BLACKSMITHS and a GARDENER, men—a Lad about 18 or 19 years old, accustomed to the care of horses, and active desultory employment, and a Girl about 13. Twelve months credit will be allowed, on bonds, to carry interest from the date, if not punctually paid, with good security residing not very distant from hence. By Mr. Burwell's will, the House and Lots where he resided in this city;—also the Lands of which he died possessed, in the counties of Culpeper and Mecklenburg, are to be sold, and will be more particularly described in a future advertisement: In the mean time, applications of those inclined to purchase will be attended to.

All persons having claims against the said estate are hereby requested to present them to

E. Carrington,
Acting Executor.

Richmond, December 1st, 1803. tds.

TUITION.

THE subscriber will establish a *SCHOOL* for the ensuing year, in the county of Goochland, on the land of Mr. John Perkins, in the vicinage of General G. Guerrant, and John Shelton and George Fleming, esquires; where will be taught Latin, English Grammar, Writing and Arithmetic; terms for Latin Scholars £7 10. for English £4 10—Students may be accommodated with board, &c. convenient to the school;—Session will commence the 18th of January, and end the 15th of December next.

Benjamin Campbell.

Goochland, December 2, 1803.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of MATTHEW ANDERSON, deceased late of the city of Williamsburg, are desired to make them known; and all those who are indebted, to make immediate payment to the subscriber, as indulgence cannot be given.

Robert Anderson,
Attorney in fact for S. and R. Anderson, executrixes of Matthew Anderson, dec.

Williamsburg, December 2d, 1803. ep4w.

WILL BE SOLD,

To the highest bidder, on the 23d of December 1803,

A TRACT OF LAND,

CONTAINING between 1400 or 1500 acres, in the county of Amelia, about 5 miles from the courthouse, late the property of Joseph Osborne, dec. The land is well adapted to the culture of tobacco, wheat, corn, &c. The improvements are pretty good, with excellent water. Three annual payments will be allowed the purchaser.

Also, between 14 and 20 likely Virginia born SLAVES, consisting of Men, Women, Boys & Girls. Twelve months credit will be allowed for them.—The remainder of the Stock, Corn, &c. will be sold likewise. Bond with approved security will be required. Likewise, all who have claims against said estate, are requested to bring them forward properly authenticated, and those indebted, to make immediate payment, as no further indulgence will be given.

Robert Marshall,
Abraham Marshall, } Ex'ors.

Amelia county, 29th Nov. 1803. 3w.

The Virginia Gazette.

—RICHMOND—

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1803.

RICHMOND PRICE CURRENT.

(Corrected Weekly.)

Tobacco, new, 36s	to 42s; old, 40s	to 45s Cash.
Wheat,		6s6 to 7s6 do.
Flour, Fine, from old wheat,		33s do.
Do. Sup. ditto,		30s do.
Do. do. from new wheat,		42s do
Corn,	new, 15s; old,	17s6 do.
Hemp, Clean,		45l to 50l do.
Iron,		33l do.
Whiskey,		3s6d do.
Bacon.		8d do.

☞ *ALL persons in arrear to the Printer of this paper, for subscription and for the publication of advertisements, are respectfully solicited to make payment of their respective balances by the 31st of the present month.*

Those gentlemen who have been so friendly as to receive accounts for the purpose of collecting, will be so obliging as to transmit the sums collected, accompanied with the accounts that have not been discharged, at or before the above mentioned period.

On Monday last, being the day appointed by law for the meeting of the General Assembly of this commonwealth, and a quorum of the House of Delegates being assembled, they proceeded to the appointment of officers, when

Mr. JAMES PLEASANTS, *was appointed Clerk;*
HUGH HOLMES, *Esq. Speaker;*
WILLIAM DRINKARD, *sen.* WILLIAM DRINKARD, *jun.* WILLIAM COLES & EDMUND CLARK, *Door-Keepers.*

For the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

(No. II.)

AN ANSWER TO MARTINUS SCRIBLERUS.

A writer, who calls himself Martinus Scriblerus, has made some criticisms upon the few observations which were lately published in this paper, under the signature *Fair Play*. As the whole of this performance was intended as a criticism upon the production of another, it behoved the writer to take care, in pointing out the foibles of that other, not to expose to the glare of day, his own faults. Whether he has exercised this caution or not, will be presently seen.

The title of this extraordinary performance is, "A minute Critique on Fair Play." Although I admit that the word *Critique* is often used, yet there are many people, who affect to admire the British Spy, who do not understand it. A newspaper criticism should be prepared in terms which will, as soon as they are read, reach the understanding of every body.

If the whole performance was not still more exceptionable, this would not be noticed, but mark what follows. "An essay vituperative, has come forth in the Virginia Gazette." The meaning of which is plainly this. A censorious essay has been published in the Virginia Gazette. Martinus Scriblerus, in this instance, has not only proved himself to be an egregious pedant, but that he does not understand, either the force of his own words, or the order in which they should stand. According to his arrangement, it would read, An essay censorious has come forth. One might as well say, in common conversation, a horse white, a man good, a woman beautiful, instead of, a white horse, a good man, a beautiful woman. Besides this gross error, he has made the word essay, an active being, with powers of locomotion. He ought to have said, "A censorious essay has appeared, or has been published," or if he insisted upon giving to the word essay, the physical faculties of form and substance, he should have said, An essay has been sent forth;—this might have been borne, but to personify "Essay" was going too far.

The allusions to the author of Fair Play, are not only erroneous, but impertinent.

It would seem, according to Martinus, that the author of the HINTS, which formerly appeared in this paper, had solicited notice in vain, and yet it is very evident, that three or four lines in the form of a hint, produced from the British Spy, or from one of his friends, almost as many columns, which are now incorporated in the pamphlet which Mr. Pleasant's has published; and now again, a few sentences, which Martinus Scriblerus has imputed to the same writer, have almost run him mad. As the writer of the Hints appears, not only very able, but willing to act for himself, I shall not encroach upon his rights, especially as Scriblerus has given me very ample employment for myself.

I will now in my turn, indulge the reader with a few criticisms. The following sentence, I believe, has no equal. "Insomuch that I may take upon "me to affirm, that all the authors together, whom "I have aforetime criticised, in my work, concern- "the art of sinking in poetry, *have not congregated* "*so many examples of parturient fancy and ambi-* "*dextrous ratiocination*, as has the sagacious author "of the essay before me."

Although there is much room to animadvert and expose the order in which this sentence is written, it is not my intention to do so; the single design is, to draw the attention to the pedantic display of words, which are marked in Italics. I am sure that there are many readers, who do not understand them, any more than they knew the meaning of "*vituperative*," and therefore I will convert them into plain English, which is as follows. *Have not gathered together so many examples of fancy, about to bring forth an argument on both sides.* This is the plain meaning of these long, high sounding, uncommon words, which every body sees, is *very profound*. And now Martinus Scriblerus is very welcome to all the credit he can get for having used them.

To make a criticism upon every thing which deserves one, would be, to say something concerning every sentence. I cannot encounter such toil.—Many things will not be noticed. Indeed self-defence affords me sufficient employment.

Martinus Scriblerus, it seems, has not only mistaken the actual meaning of the word, Farrago, but has misrepresented the manner in which it was used. "Farrago of Trash" did not allude to the sentences or to their order, but to the whole work of the British Spy. The definition of these words is "a worthless medley," so that the wit and wisdom of Martinus, as to these words, must fall to the ground.

This wonderful critic appears not to know, that nets are used for catching beasts and birds, as well as herrings and other fish, and also for many other purposes. I am sure, if he had known it, he would not have exposed himself so much as he has done, when he insists, that every thing which is connected with a net, must, of course, be a fish. Besides this, every body understands the common phrase—"All are fish which come into the net."

It does not appear to me that the metaphor was overstrained in asking, "Are all the subjects exhausted which he drew into his net?" Be this as it may, 'tis certain that my meaning was well understood, which cannot be said in favor of Martinus Scriblerus concerning his *vituperations*, his *ambidextrous ratiocinations*, his *parturitions of fancy*, &c. &c. As to *hey toss*, it is so far beyond my comprehension, that I shall take the liberty of treating it with contempt, or profound respect, as the reader pleases.

Martinus Scriblerus has also attempted to be very witty concerning the word "brushed," and after insisting that all the subjects, which he drew into his net, were herrings, or fish, he then very learnedly, and perhaps wittily, insists, that the word scaling, should be substituted in its place. This again exposes his ignorance. Even admitting him to have proved to his own satisfaction, that the connection of any thing with a net, would make it a fish, still the word scaling, would not do, because there are many kinds of fish, which have no scales, some are covered with skins, and others are protected by shells. It would be a very edifying sight to see this learned and profound critic, scaling an Eel, or an Oyster, or a Partridge, or a Squirrel, or a Horse, for in the city of Richmond even the horses of many of the beaux are sometimes covered with nets, which according to this profound critic, would make them herrings. Now it will be at once seen that the word "brushed," may be used towards all these, and every thing else which has an existence, without any very great violation of propriety.

I understand that, to brush, means "to touch lightly," or "to fly over." If I am correct, and the Dictionaries, which I sometimes consult, prove that I am, then the word "brushed," was better calculated to convey my meaning than any other which I could have used. It is true, that *touching lightly*, or *skimming lightly*, or *flying over*, would have answered as well; but in either of these cases, I should have used two words instead of one. When it is considered, that the great Cicero had been so much abused for his *verbosity*, and that I was about to introduce a quotation on that very subject, it would have been, not only inconsistent, but highly impertinent, to have fallen into the same error, by using two words, instead of one, especially when the single word suited my meaning so well.

There is likewise a great deal of flippery concerning the word "*toil*." This dashing critic insists, that this word would convey the idea of carrying some weighty burthen. He is mistaken. Toil, in my humble opinion, means weariness, and so it is meant to be understood. "*We have toiled all night and caught no fish*," does not mean, we have carried weary burthens all night and caught no fish. Race horses are matched by weight, but fishermen can toil and weary themselves without carrying burthens on their backs. The mind too may toil and be weary with reading a great many frivolous sentences, and from many other causes. "I am weary and heavy laden," in the manner in which it was used and is read, must relate to the mind alone.—This is the idea which I intended to convey, and being very sure that I did convey it, to the satisfaction of every reader, nothing is necessary to explain or enforce my meaning. Nor should I have condescended to reply to such a *Farrago of Trash*, but to shew to Martinus Scriblerus, and his admirers (if he has any) that he shall not have the consolation of enjoying even a temporary triumph. It will perhaps induce our readers to think for themselves, and when hereafter, more such criticisms shall appear, however assisted by *vituperative* pedantry or the *ambidextrous ratiocinations* of *a parturient fancy*, they will wait for some other, and better proof.

But if these remarks do not afford satisfaction, I am sure the following will be considered as unanswerable. It is a quotation from the British Spy.

Page 23d, column 2d, letter 6th:—

"Through what a series of spirit chilling hardships had they to toil." The reader, if he pleases, may read the whole page, and even Martinus Scriblerus will certainly not have the effrontery to deny, that the British Spy and myself intended to convey the same idea by the word. Be that as it may, I shall persist in the opinion, that it was properly used by me.

Our critic hath also made himself very merry, with another expression, to wit: "An author of a beneficial circumstance;" which meaneth, as he says, a taylor, "he being the only author of circumstances, of whom the world hath ever before heard." How despicable and low is this. Is it criticism? No. It is what is called punning. This is a habit into which many very well meaning people have fallen, and they often exercised it in a very exceptionable manner. I have known a man of this sort to make particular stress on the syllables of a word, so as not only to change the meaning, but to excite improper and disagreeable ideas. Wit, satire, ridicule, criticism and abuse, will all pass, but there is something in punning so mean, so trifling, so childish, so entirely despicable, and seems so much to debase the mind, that I scarcely know whether most to pity or despise the author. But in this particular case, a writer, pretending to make learned and proper criticisms upon the writings of of another, ought to support the character which he assumes, and ought to distinguish the difference between a criticism and a pun. Has this been done? No. What are the words, and how are they explained? "*The author* of a beneficial circumstance deserves praise," says he must be a taylor, "because he is the only author of circumstances of which the world has ever heard." By which he means that a taylor is the only maker of breeches of which the world hath ever heard. I am sure, that every reader of the smallest pretensions to education, is ashamed to see even a newspaper disgraced with such a poor puerile pun. But let us analyze the sentence. The word Author, in my opinion, means an inventor, *and not a maker*, not a mere mechanic, or copyist. He is one who is the first discoverer, or original writer of something, which is new, and not like the British Spy, a mere compiler and burnisher of the thoughts, and inventions of other people. The word circumstance, means an incident, a condition, an event, or a state of things. If I am correct in these explanations, it will seem, that I might have also said, the author of a useful event, or incident.

Martinus Scriblerus, is not the only writer, or punster, who often take upon themselves, to publish very impertinent jokes concerning a very useful and orderly set of men, who are taylors. It is necessary in society, that every place and occupation, from the chief ruler to the scavenger, should be filled by somebody, and all that ought to be expected of each is, that he should act properly in his station. It is not designed by Providence, that every man should have learning & wisdom, and wealth and wit & power; far, very far from it. It seems, that Martinus Scriblerus is a man of learning; whether he has been, is, or ever will be, useful, ay half as much so, as an humble industrious taylor, may be answered by those who do, or may hereafter, know him.

I have always considered a criticism upon words and phrases, to be degrading and disgraceful. Every body will see that I have been forced into this toilsome task. This is my only apology. It will also be perceived, that there is more than one man, who has dared to oppose the popular delusion, without invoking "*the spirits of Car, and of Ascham, to protect him, for having plucked the wizzard beard of hoary error.*"

And now, kind reader, I will depart from this wilderness of words. You must perceive, that I have not only defended and justified the several words and phrases, which were formerly used by me, but that I have also exposed, in no small degree, to your contempt, a bold intruder, who has written in a style of authoritative impudence, which ascertains, that among his faults, vanity is not the least conspicuous.

In my next number, you shall have something to entertain you, which is a little more substantial.

FAIR PLAY.

We learn that the President of the United States has received from Louisiana, specimens of SALT, taken from the extensive mountain of that substance, and of *Plaister of Paris*, of which article there are said to exist great masses in Louisiana.

Wash. Fed.

ACADEMICAL EXHIBITION.

ON Saturday evening in the Capitol, at half after five o'clock, *J. Ogilvie* will examine a junior class of his pupils in the theory of universal grammar and in the elementary principles of Ethics, for the purpose of exhibiting an experimental specimen of the course of instruction he has adopted. Several of the young gentlemen will recite exercises in elocution. The parents & guardians of the youths whom J. Ogilvie has the happiness to instruct, are respectfully invited to attend. The presence of any citizen of Richmond, or member of the legislature, who may think proper to honor the exhibition with their company, will also be highly acceptable.

By virtue of a decree of the High Court of Chancery, will be exposed to sale, to the highest bidder, on twelve months credit, at the Blacksmith's shop near Thomas Gardner's, in the upper end of Louisa county, on Saturday the 31st day of December next, the

TRACT OF LAND,

ADJOINING the lands of the said Gardner, the property of John Tabb, dec. being the tract of land which was purchased by the said Tabb of Bartholomew Dandridge—by

The Commissioners.

November 28th, 1803.

L. PECK & Co.

HAVE for sale, a few casks of first rate Goshen CHEESES, and two or three patent COTTON MACHINES, calculated to work by hand, by draft, or by water. They also offer to contract for the delivering here from 50 to 100 likely MULES, for the next season, as they have done the last two seasons. Apply to Luman Bishop, at the late office of the Recorder on Market Square.

Richmond, December 5th, 1803. 12awtf.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers and members of the Mutual Assurance Society against Fire on Buildings of the state of Virginia, are hereby requested to attend their annual general meeting, to be held in the Capitol, in the city of Richmond, on the 3d day of January next, agreeable to law. Those who do not attend in person or by proxy, will be represented by the members of the state legislature representing the counties wherein the respective members reside, or by the senator of their respective districts.

W. F. Ast
Principal agent M. A. S.

Richmond, Nov. 27, 1803.

☞ The printers in this state are requested to insert the above once a week for four weeks.

[Two other advertisements, relative to the Mutual Assurance Society, are unavoidably postponed until our next.]

IRISH LINENS.

A good assortment of 7-8ths and 4-4ths wide

Irish Linens,

IN boxes of 25 to 34 pieces, purchased in Dublin in July, and imported by the ship Mercury, from Liverpool, for sale by

JOHN HENRY.

Richmond, 10th November, 1803.

LOUIS WERCQ,

MERCHANT TAYLOR,

NOT intending to carry on his business as extensively as heretofore, informs the public, that in future he shall expect materials to be paid for, before they are made into clothes. He has on hand a supply of the best Cloths, Cassimeres, Swansdowns, Marseilles, &c. which he will sell low for cash only. All persons having claims against him will be paid on application, and those in his debt are requested to pay their accounts to him immediately.

Richmond, October 17th, 1803. 4m.

GILLIAT & KIRBY,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

By the late arrivals from London and Liverpool

A General Assortment of

Fall and Winter

GOODS,

Which they are now selling off at their usual low prices, for cash or country produce.

Richmond, September 12, 1803. tf.

In the case of *THOMAS HOOPER*, late a BANKRUPT.

THE Commissioners under a commission of Bankruptcy, awarded and issued forth against the said Thomas Hooper, of the city of Richmond, in the state of Virginia, merchant, intend to meet on the 29th day of December next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Rising Sun Tavern, in the said city of Richmond, in order to make a dividend of the estate and effects of the said bankrupt; when, and where the creditors, who have not already proved their debts, are to come prepared to prove the same, or they will be excluded the benefit of the said dividend.

RICHARD DENNY. }
CHARLES SPENCER. } Assignees.

Richmond, Oct. 25, 1803.

JOHN LESSLIE,

Has just received from London and Bristol,

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

Cut Glass,

In Table Setts, &c. &c. and an ample supply of

COPPER,

Raised Bottoms and Sheets—which, with his usual ASSORTMENT of

GROCERIES,

Will be sold low for Cash, Country Produce, or Acceptances payable here at 60 or 90 days.

Richmond, Oct. 7, 1803.

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30 Dollars Reward.

Ran away on Monday the 20th June last, a Negro Girl, called

SALLY,

LATELY the property of Mr. William Robertson, of Manchester. She is a tall, spare, black Girl, about twenty years old, stoops much, has very short knotty hair, which she attempts to make longer by platting; her nose turns up and is very thick at the end. Davy and Peter Norton, in Richmond or Manchester, are her uncles, by whom it is probable she is harbored.—She is a good semstress.

I will give the above reward to any person who will secure her in Jail so that I get her again.

JOHN GILLIAM.

Prince George, near Petersburg, July 15, 1803.

Samuel Shelton & Co.

Having provided themselves with a convenient Lumber House, near the Basin, will keep a constant supply of

Fresh Flour

FOR SALE.

THEY will also receive PRODUCE on STORAGE, and transact business on COMMISSION.

Richmond, November 18, 1803.

☞ NOTICE.

Negroes for Sale.

THE public are hereby informed that, the following Negroes, viz. Dorcas, Betty, Beckey, Nelly, a small girl, daughter of Betty, and two fine children the offsprings of Beckey—Together with eleven acres of land, adjoining the city of Richmond,

Will be offered for sale,

for ready money before the door of the Eagle Tavern on Monday, 12th December next; or so much of said property as will be sufficient to satisfy a Deed of Trust bearing date, May 1st, 1797, executed by the late William Booker, and Jesse Smith, to secure the payment of certain money therein expressed, to be due John Graham and James Herron, with interest and expence of carrying said trust into effect, as appears of record made in the General Court of Richmond, 9th day of November, 1797.

WILLIAM MITCHELL,
Trustee.

Richmond, Nov. 18, 1803.

NEGROES TO HIRE for the ensuing year—Two strong, healthy young men, one a blacksmith by trade, the other a laborer, and very handy at most business—Four females brought up to house business, and are neat careful hands at washing, ironing, &c. Also TO RENT, the HOUSE and LOT at present occupied by Mr. B. Sheppard—possession of which can be given the 1st of January next. Information concerning any of the aforementioned property can be had by applying to Mr. Samuel Jones, at Mayo's Bridge.

AUCTION.

TO BE SOLD before the door of the Eagle Tavern, in the city of Richmond, on Thursday, 8th December, between the hours of four and five in the afternoon, an elegant

ENGLISH COACH,

handsomely plated, with spiral worms and anti-antricial wheels.—Likewise a pair of

Handsome GELDINGS,

5 or 6 years old, between fifteen and sixteen hands high, of good blood and in high condition. Also,

A fett of plated HARNESS.

with plated bits for four horses. The terms cash, or approved endorsed notes negotiable at bank at 60 and 90 days with the discount added—They will be sold separate—The whole to be seen three days previous to the day of sale, at the Eagle Tavern.

Thomas Taylor, v. m.

Nov. 10th, 1803. tds

N. B. Any gentleman desirous to purchase by private contract may be greatly accomodated in the payments;—Dry Goods or Groceries at wholesale prices will be taken as Cash. The carriage and Horses are now to be seen at the Eagle Tavern, and any gentleman can see them previous to the day of public sale.

FRANCIS FOLLET,

From New-York,

HAS JUST RECEIVED A CONSIGNMENT OF A FEW BALES OF

DRY GOODS

Consisting of

Superfine Broad Cloths, Casimeres, and German Ticklenburghs;

WHICH will be sold by the Bale or Piece, at a price worthy the attention of those who wish to purchase, for ready pay.

HE HAS

As formerly advertised,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

JEWELLERY;

SILVER, PLATED, JAPANNED, & CUTLERY WARE—GOLD & SILVER WATCHES, &c.

ALL of which being laid in on the best terms, can and will be sold as low as in any market in the United States.

Richmond, Nov. 26, 1803.

NOTICE.

To the Assignees of *Isaac McPhearson, Anthony & Pleasants, Edward Hyde, Joseph Anthony, Edward Broaddus, Daniel Morgan, Julius Crump, Thomas E. Pleasants* and *Mansfield Watkins.*

YOU are hereby required to attend the commissioners named and authorised in and by the commissions of bankruptcies awarded and issued and now in prosecution against the said Isaac McPhearson, Anthony & Pleasants, Edward Hyde, Joseph Anthony, Edward Broaddus, Daniel Morgan, Julius Crump, Thomas E. Pleasants, and Mansfield Watkins, on the 12th day of January, 1804, at their office in the city of Richmond, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to shew cause why notice has not been given by you for making a dividend of the estates and effects of the said bankrupts according to the act of the congress of the United States in that case made and provided, which if you fail of doing, a meeting will be forthwith appointed, by the commissioners in the said commissions named and authorised, for you to produce your receipts and payments touching the same, and to make a dividend of such part of the said estates and effects as shall appear to be remaining in your hands.

By order of the Commissioners,

Ro: Brooke, s. c.

Commissioners' Office, Richmond, }
November 16th, 1803. }

Virginia:

In the Superior Court of Chancery, holden at the Capitol in the city of Richmond, October 1st, 1803,

Between

John Le Messurier, Plaintiff,

And

John Tupper, John Bell, and William Bell, Defendants.

THE defendant John Tupper, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff by his counsel, *It is ordered*, That the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste,

Peter Tinsley, c. c.

THE SUBSCRIBER

OFFERS FOR SALE,

VERY LOW INDEED,

FOURTH proof French Brandy, by the pipe.
Second proof Holland Gin, by the pipe.
Best Green Coffee, by the hhd.
New-England Rum, by the hhd.
Sherry Wine, (best quality) by the quarter Cask.
Window Glass, by the box, different sizes.
Cotton Cards, assorted numbers, by the box.

AND A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

PATENT BALANCES.

E. W. ROOTES.

November 30th, 1803.

FOR SALE,

My LOT and HOUSES,

IN York Town, on the main street, and convenient to the Church and Courthouse. The buildings are, a brick dwelling house with three rooms and a passage and convenient closets below, and three rooms and a passage above stairs, and a good cellar, a kitchen, wash house, and other out houses. This would make one of the best stands in York for a merchant or a tavern keeper. For terms apply to Mr Robert Gibbons in York, or the subscriber in Richmond.

John Moss.

September 22, 1803. tf

NOTICE.

In the case of EPHRAIM MACQUILLIN, a Bankrupt.

WHEREAS a commission of bankruptcy founded upon the act of the congress of the U. States passed on the 4th day of April 1800, entitled "an act to establish an uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," has been awarded and issued against *Ephraim Macquillin*, merchant, of the city of Richmond, and he having been declared a bankrupt, is hereby required to surrender himself to the commissioners in the said commission named, or a major part of them, on Thursday the 24th day of this month, on Saturday the 10th, and on Saturday the 31st days of December next, at the commissioners' office in the city of Richmond, at ten o'clock of the forenoon of each day, and make a full disclosure and discovery of his estate and effects: When and where the creditors are to come forward prepared to prove their debts; and at the second sitting to choose assignees of the said bankrupt's estate and effects; and at the last sitting the said bankrupt is required to finish his examination; and the creditors are to assent to, or dissent from, the allowance of his certificate. All persons indebted to the said bankrupt, or that have any of his effects in their hands, are not to pay or deliver the same but to him the commissioners shall appoint.

RO: BROOKE.
Secretary to the Commissioners.

Commissioners' Office, Richmond, }
November 19th, 1803. }

TO RENT,

THE middle tenement in the large four story Brick house nearly opposite the Post-Office, which was last occupied by Edmund W. Rootes—For terms apply to BEN. JAMES HARRIS, *or* THOMAS HARRIS.

Richmond, October 7, 1803.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, for the Richmond District, October 1st, 1803.

BETWEEN

Charles James Macmurdo and George Fisher, Plaintiffs,

AND

Moses Austin and Bartlett Still, Defendants.

THE defendant Moses Austin, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this country: on the motion of the plaintiffs, by their counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste,

Peter Tinsley, c. c.

I have for SALE, at my Mill, near the city of Richmond,

PLAISTER OF PARIS,

IN the lump, or ground, ready for manure or plaister, which will be sold low, and a considerable deduction made to those who purchase by the large quantity.

RICHARD ADAMS.

August 12, 1803. 6mhs.

NEW PUBLICATIONS,

Just Received and for Sale by

WILLIAM PRICHARD,

AT HIS

BOOK & STATIONARY STORE, RICHMOND.

Blackstone's Commentaries

WITH

NOTES OF REFFRENCE TO THE CONSTITUTION AND LAWS

OF THE

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES;

AND OF THE

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA,

BY

ST. GEORGE TUCKER.

THE COMMERCIAL AND NOTARIAL PRECEDENTS;

CONSISTING of all the most approved *Forms*, Common & Special, which are required in transactions of business; with an *Appendix*, containing Principles of Law, relative to Bills of Exchange, Insurance and Shipping; by

JOSHUA MONTEFIORE.

The above work is curtailed of such forms as are altogether useless in America, and interspersed with sundry others of established use.

AN ABRIDGEMENT OF THE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES,

Or, a Complete Digest of all such Acts of Congress as concern the United States at large:

To which is added, an *Appendix*, containing all existing Treaties, the Declaration of Independence; the Articles of Confederation, Rules and Articles for Government of the Army, &c. by

WILLIAM GRAYDON.

GLEANINGS

From the most celebrated Books on Husbandry, Gardening, and Rural Affairs, by a Gentleman of Philadelphia.

AT THE ABOVE BOOK STORE

May be had almost every Literary work of Merit, modern and ancient, their prices by retail the same as at Philadelphia and New-York.

STATIONARY, CUTLERY, MUSIC, &c.

—LIKEWISE—

A large assortment of Patent Medicines, Dr. Solomon's Celebrated BALM of GILEAD, &c.

ALMANACS,

FOR THE YEAR 1804,

For Sale at this Office.

Tobacco Land

FOR SALE.

IN Amherst county, on Horsley's Creek, 329 acres of rich Tobacco Land, formerly the property of Mr. Daniel Warwick, and known by the name of WINCANTON. This land has the advantage of laying on the main road, leading from Amherst Court-House to Waugh's Ferry, on James River, is a valuable stand for a Country Store, with a framed house for that purpose, entirely new, and sufficiently large, having two rooms below and two above stairs, with a good brick chimney, and well under-pinned with brick, also a lumber house sixteen feet square, with a cellar of its full size walled up with stone. There is also a Taylor's and Saddler's shop, and other out houses; likewise a tolerable good dwelling house with three rooms below, and two above stairs; a kitchen, dairy, and other out houses within a mile of the store, suitable for a private family. On this tract of land there is about seventy five acres cleared; all of which is fresh and in good order for cultivation. It has also the advantage of being only seven miles from Bethel, where there is an inspection of Tobacco, and within eighteen miles of Lynchburg.

As it is presumed no person will be inclined to purchase the above without viewing the premises, they will be shewn by Messrs. Taliaferro & Loving, who live within a few miles of Wincanton, and fully empowered to make a sale; and the terms of payment may be known from them; as also on application to

Gilliat & Kirby.

Richmond, September 8th, 1803. tf

A Valuable Tract of Land FOR SALE.

Will be Sold at Public Auction, before the Eagle Tavern, on Wednesday, 14th Dec. next, (if not previously disposed of)

THAT valuable estate in the county of Chesterfield, late the property of Archibald Cary, Esq. deceased, and known by the name of

AMPTHILL.

This property being well known, it is unnecessary to describe it particularly.

For further information respecting the land, and for terms of sale, apply to

Thomas Taylor, v. m.

Richmond, Nov. 2, 1803. tptds

The GRAND LODGE of Virginia will meet on the second Monday in December next.

W. H. FITZWHYLSONN, G. S.

Richmond, November 1, 1803. tdm.

WILLIAM M'CAY,

CLOCK and WATCH-MAKER,

Main-street—Richmond,

TAKES this method to inform the Public, that he has just received by a late arrival from Europe, a large and general assortment of GOLD and SILVER

WATCHES,

among which are elegant repeating Watches; Ladies' Gold ditto.—Also, an elegant assortment of Seals, Keys, Chains, Watch Makers' Tools and Materials, &c.—He has likewise a few good CLOCKS for sale—All of which he offers to dispose of on as reasonable terms, for cash, as they can be purchased in any part of the United States.

He returns his sincere thanks to his friends for the liberal encouragement he has met with since his residence in this city.

☞ CLOCKS and WATCHES repaired on the shortest notice.

Richmond, November 5th, 1803.

ROBERT GAMBLE & SON,

Are receiving by the ship *Fame*, and other arrivals from Europe, a general assortment of

Merchandize,

SUITABLE to the season, which they are disposed to sell on moderate terms, for Cash, Country Produce, or, to *punctual customers*, on the usual credit.

Having a large and convenient WARE-HOUSE calculated to store FLOUR, &c. those who may confide Country Produce, &c. to *their* care, are assured, that their endeavours will be used to give general satisfaction, and their charge for storage, &c. will be reasonable.

Richmond, 17th October, 1803.

NOTICE.

ON the 15th of December next, the subscriber will be at his plantation in the county of King William, where he has ten or twelve likely

Negro Women,

with their CHILDREN, that he would sell by private contract.

Carter B. Berkeley.

November 17th, 1803. 6t.

Charlotte Court, 6th June, 1803.

John Dennis, *Plaintiff,*
AGAINST
Blow & Barksdale, *Defendants.* } *In Chancery.*

THE defendant Barksdale not having entered his appearance according to the act of Assembly and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this state: On the motion of the plaintiff by his attorney, it is ordered that he appear here on the 1st day of November court next, and answer the plaintiff's bill, that a copy of this order be inserted in one of the Virginia Gazettes for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the courthouse of the said county.

A Copy—Teste,

Thomas Read, Clerk.